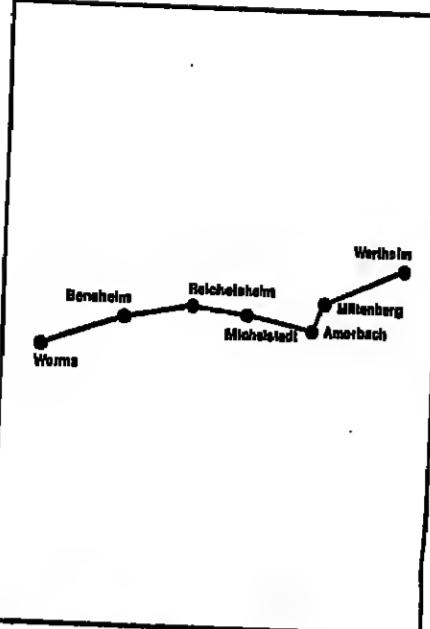


Routes to tour in Germany



The Nibelungen Route



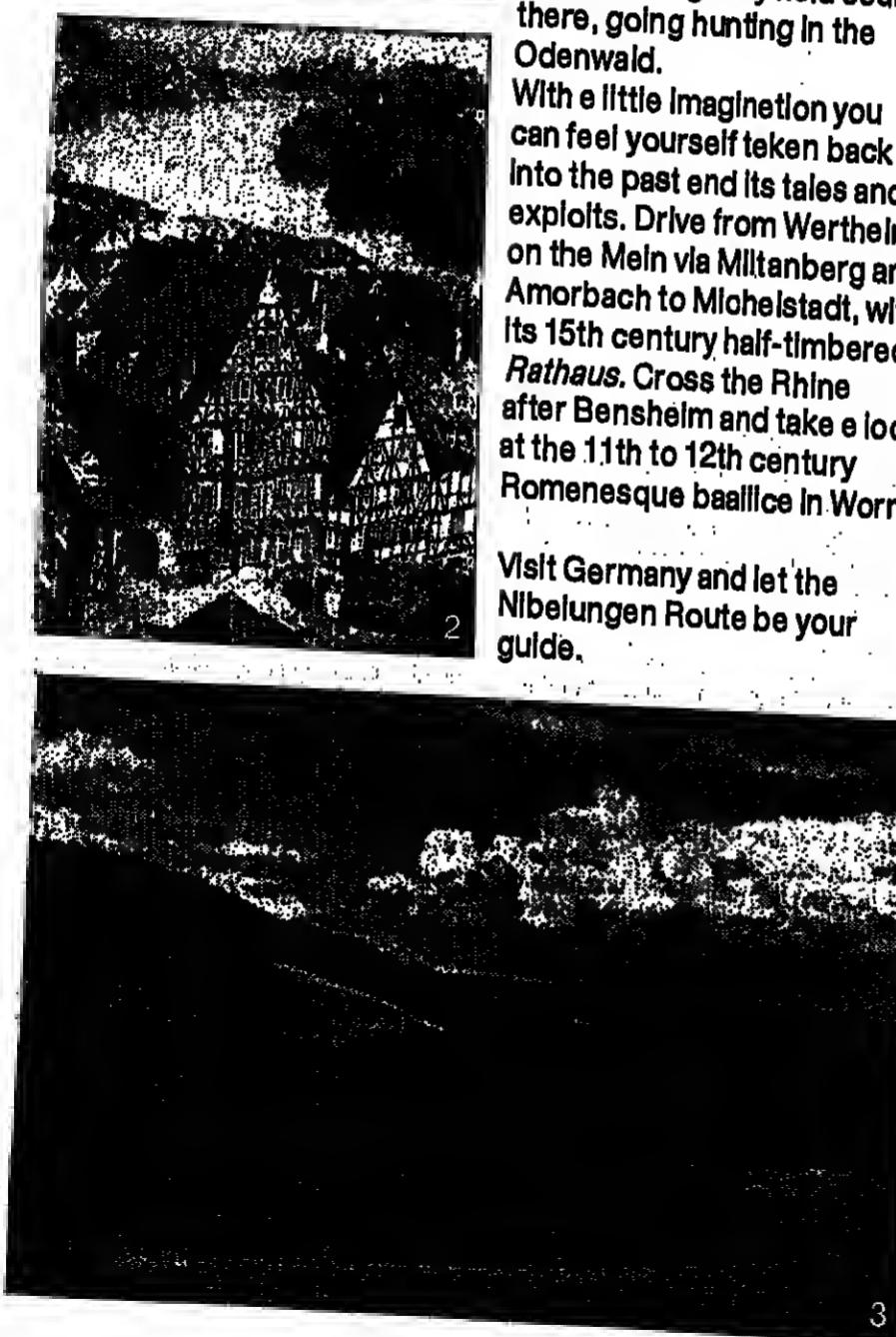
German roede will get you there — to the Odenwald woodo, for instance, where events in the Nibelungen sage, the mediaeval German heroic epic, are said to have taken place. Sagas may have little besie in reality, but these woods about 30 miles south of Frankfurt could well have witnessed gaeity and tragedy in days gone by. In Worme, on the left bank of the Rhine, people lived 5,000 years ago. From the 5th century AD the kings of Burgundy held court there, going hunting in the Odenwald.

With e little imagination you can feel yourself taken back into the past and its tales and exploits. Drive from Wertheim on the Main via Miltenberg and Amorbach to Michelstadt, with its 15th century half-timbered Rathaus. Cross the Rhine after Bensheim and take a look at the 11th to 12th century Romanesque baallce in Worms.

Visit Germany and let the Nibelungen Route be your guide.

- 1 The Hagen Monument in Worme
- 2 Miltenberg
- 3 Odenwald
- 4 Michelstadt
- 5 Wertheim

DZT DEUTSCHE ZENTRALE
FÜR TOURISMUS EV.
Beethovenstrasse 69, D-6000 Frankfurt/M.



3

The German Tribune

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS

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Worms, 14 August 1983
My second year - No. 1095 - By air.

Missiles: Washington and Moscow try again

Preparations are under way in Washington and Moscow for the next round of Geneva talks on limiting medium-range missiles in Europe. They, like their predecessors, fail to give results; missile modernisation must go ahead in Western Europe as planned from the end of the year. It will involve 108 Pershing 2s, all in Federal Republic of Germany, and Cruise missiles, to be stationed in West Germany, Holland, Germany and Italy.

No one can yet say for sure that missile modernisation will definitely have to go ahead.

The Soviet Union may yet agree in Geneva to a compromise with a West limited by the extent of the Russian missile build-up.

The terms negotiated could obviate the need to station new missiles in Western Europe, either totally or partly.

None is represented at the Geneva talks. The decisions will be taken in Bonn and Washington. But Western missile modernisation cannot go ahead without Bonn's approval.

West Germans, whichever party is in power in Bonn, have a special interest in ensuring that East and West agree. It is not just a matter of anxiety over domestic controversy that is bound to go in connection with any stationing of new nuclear missiles.

We are bound to wonder what will happen in the wake of missile modernisation by the West: a fresh arms build-up by the Soviet Union, fresh Western calls for military counter-measures? Will the race never end?

It is hardly surprising that the Kohl government, again like its predecessors, tries to promote progress at the Geneva talks.

Bonnie has certainly made sure of one thing. Hours after the March general election Chancellor Kohl frankly said that the new missiles would be based in Germany if the talks broke down.

He not only made this point to eleventh German TV viewers. He went to make it equally clear to the United States and, during his visit to Moscow last month, to the Soviet Union.

But that alone would not be politics if it did not mean influencing decisions rather than simply accepting them.

Chancellor Kohl and Foreign Minister Genscher have shown themselves to influence events. Last spring he persuaded President Reagan to

drop his insistence on the zero option instead of insisting on all or nothing, no Soviet SS-20s in return for no

Western medium-range missiles, the United States mooted an interim solution.

The chief US delegate, Paul Nitze, sounded out terms in the last round of Geneva talks on limiting medium-range missiles in Europe.

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In January it was aired in public by General Rostow, who was sacked by President Reagan as head of the US Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.

It has since remained on the agenda, and not for nothing. It would not only be a politically advantageous compromise but also a meaningful limitation of the Soviet missile threat to Western Europe.

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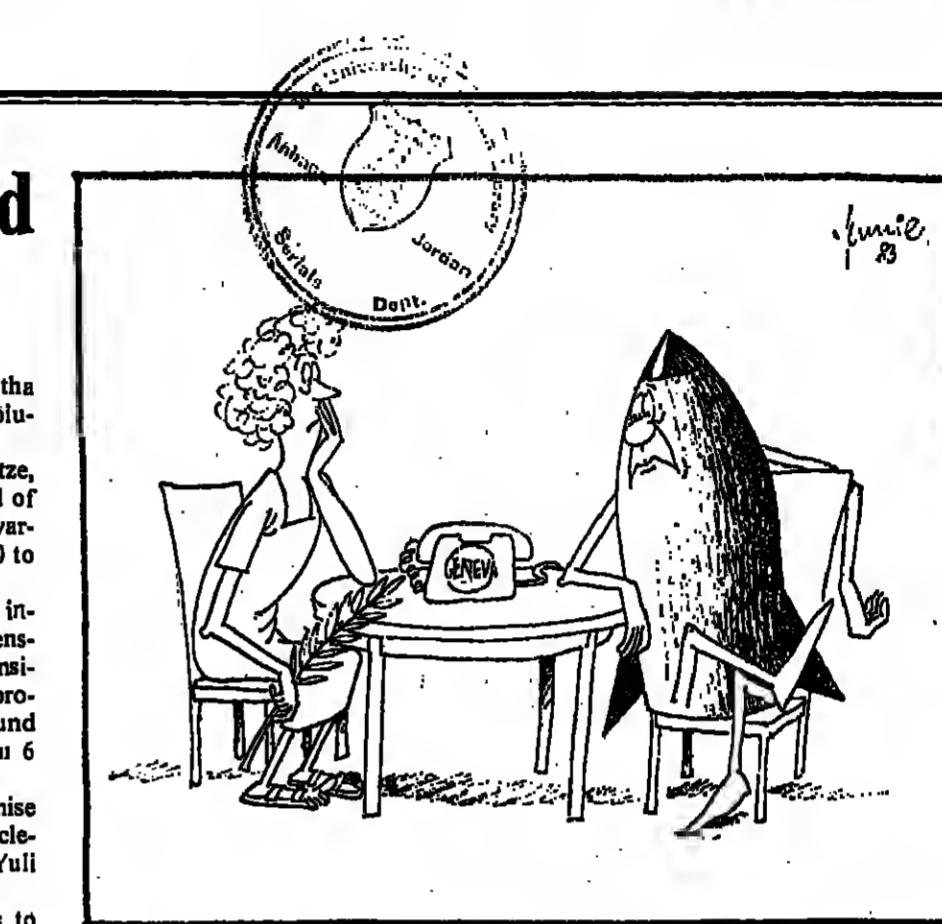
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(Cartoon: Mussel/Frankfurter Rundschau)
consideration of British and French nuclear weapons at the Geneva talks was an objective necessity with regard to Soviet security interests.

But why has it only been the case since February 1982?

Besides, the Soviet leaders ought to know their Europe well enough to realise that as long as they insist on this demand there can be no question of a compromise in Geneva.

It would be unacceptable for the United States and equally unacceptable for Britain, France and Bonn.

The Russians have enough strategic weapons to cover both US targets and the Anglo-French mini-detente without needing to rely on the SS-20.

There would only be any point in discussing the British and French missiles at the Start talks on strategic arms reduction.

They have nothing to do with the debate on medium-range missiles, as the Soviet Union originally assured Bonn Chancellor Helmut Schmidt in no uncertain terms.

No-one knows exactly what came over the Russians when they decided to resurrect the problem.

Until December 1981 the Soviet leaders excluded British and French missiles from the medium-range agenda.

They have since been increasingly insistent on them being included, especially since Mr Andropov took over as Soviet leader.

The Soviet Defence Minister, Marshal Ustinov, may have announced that

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State government clips the wings of police stool pigeons

AVIATION
Sudden death in a beautiful, cloudless, Saturday sky

OPERA
Bayreuth boos for Briton's version of Wagner's 'Ring'

MODERN LIVING
The critics are repeating an old mistake in attributing to a single weapon sys-

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WORLD AFFAIRS

Andropov plans reported to involve reunited Germany

Chancellor Kohl's comments in Moscow on German reunification cannot have come like a bolt out of the blue for the Soviet leader, Mr Andropov.

Mr Andropov is said to be engaged in a rethink envisaging in the long term a unified and neutral Europe centred on a reunified Germany.

The strategic rethink is based on the realisation that the countries of Eastern Europe are no longer an effective buffer between the Soviet Union and the West, the way nuclear missiles are developing.

Or so says Lajos Lederer, writing in *The Observer*, London. Mr Lederer is a well-known specialist on East Bloc affairs who is reputed to be on good terms with leading politicians in the East.

He says his information comes from well-informed Hungarian officials. Mr Andropov is said to have outlined his views in three long meetings with the Hungarian leader, Mr Kadar, in Moscow.

What is more, the Soviet leader is planning to launch a new European peace offensive despite the failure so far of arms control talks and the chill in relations between the superpowers.

Mr Andropov is said to give priority to political moves to redress the balance of East-West confidence over agreements soon on limiting the stationing of nuclear weapons.

Moscow is keenly aware of the missile threat and the long-term risks of a China hostile to the Soviet Union.

In the Soviet leaders plan to ensure the security of the USSR by means of a combination of arms control agreements with the United States and a guarantee of political stability in Europe.

Mr Lederer, quoting his Hungarian sources, says similar ideas were considered by Mr Brezhnev.

Realising that in a nuclear war not even loyal East Bloc satellites could

Honecker offer puts Carstens in a dilemma

DDR leader Erich Honecker has invited Bonn head of state Karl Carstens to attend an official ceremony to mark the 500th anniversary of the birth of Martin Luther.

At first glance it might seem a noble gesture, or little short of one. On closer scrutiny it can be seen to be a double-edged and highly problematic offer.

What makes it such political dynamite is that President Carstens has been invited to attend a ceremony in East Berlin rather than in Eisenach, Eisenach or Wittenberg.

President Carstens as a practising Protestant would have accepted with spontaneous pleasure an invitation to take part in celebrations in Luther's home town or in towns so closely associated with his life and work.

But he cannot be expected to do so in

Continued on page 4



and West were to offer to withdraw Russian troops from Eastern Europe.

In return the United States would be expected to withdraw its forces from Western Europe.

The Hungarians are also persuaded that increasingly liberal moves are being permitted in Eastern Europe, especially in the religious sector.

The aim is to convince the West that Russia no longer has aggressive plans to disseminate Soviet ideology in Western Europe.

A leading Hungarian Jew, Dr Alexander Scheiber, was recently given the highest Hungarian order of merit. This award is listed as an example of good will toward religious communities.

There are also said to be clear signs that the Soviet Union is changing its traditional trade policies toward Eastern Europe.

Hungary, for instance, is allowed to pursue liberal economic and social policies.

But the most surprising feature of the entire rethink is the extent to which the Soviet leaders have reverted to thinking aloud about German reunification.

*Hans-Heinz Schlenker
(Kleiner Nachrichten, 1 August 1983)*

Genscher keeps alive idea of renunciation of force

Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher has returned to the fray as an advocate of East-West agreement on renunciation of the use of force.

An agreement of this kind would have an important stabilising effect, he wrote in a letter to leading members of his Free Democratic Party.

The FDP leader has long been a determined advocate of renunciation of the use of force. It formed part of the Free Democrats' 1980 election manifesto.

Mention was made, in this context, of Poland and Afghanistan.

Herr Genscher was privately told that Bonn's Nato allies felt the East Bloc initiative formed part of the psychological struggle waged by the Krommler.

Moscow, they argued, was trying to foster in the West a mistaken feeling of security despite the fact that there had been no change in the Eastern arms build-up.

Only Greece and Denmark seemed willing to actively take up the Eastern offer.

The dim view of fresh declarations renouncing the use of force taken by the Christian Democrats is underlined by a Berlin speech made at the end of May by Alois Mertes, CDU, Minister of State at the Bonn Foreign Office.

The Federal Republic of Germany, he said, ought to take precautions against devaluation of the concept of renunciation of the use of force.

This depreciation was brought about by a proliferation of agreements on the subject.

The Prague proposal seemed to him to be no more than a manoeuvre to distract attention from the serious breaches by Moscow of the existing ban on the use of force to which all states were committed.

Yet Chancellor Kohl, clearly advised by Foreign Minister Genscher, nonetheless made the following statement at a dinner given in his honour at the Kremlin in July:

"A renewed and binding reaffirmation of the ban on the use of force can contribute toward an improvement in the international situation provided it specifically prevents the threat of force and ends the use of force where it is still brought to bear."

*Bernhard Conrad
(Die Welt, 6 August 1983)*

Solid reasons for keeping Bucharest!

Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung

amazing things are happening: CSU leader Franz Josef Strauss visits Germany's leader, Erich Honecker; Minister Friedrich Zinnemann (CSU) makes his predecessor, Hans-Joachim Böhm (FDP), look like an amateur in environmental protection.

Chancellor Helmut Kohl (CDU)

tries to set aside Soviet foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich

independent foreign policy in continuing the old SPD-FDP policy

involving the environment and environmental protection?

For the Rumanian public, the most look at the 100 days since

the beginning of the new government.

The upturn that was expected to

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weak, and Kohl has meanwhile come under fire from two sides: business

complaints about half-hearted economic

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The truth lies somewhere in the middle. The plan of Economic Affairs Minister Count Lambdorff (FDP) to

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The difficult budget talks were settled

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without a radical economic and fiscal

about-turn.

There were also new events in the government's foreign policy, and what makes it worse is the fact that this was not the spontaneous action of an individual but had been agreed upon and condoned by the Green grouping in the Hesse assembly.

Any political grouping that, like the Greens, seeks parliamentary representation must obey at least a minimum of the rules of the game. And anybody who acts this way is clearly in breach of these rules.

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Unless they do, the citizens' verdict in

the September state election is not only

programmed but will be deserved.

(Stuttgarter Zeitung, 5 August 1983)

spectacular, though less unexpected. The Kohl cabinet's first 100 days have made it clear that a total about-turn in domestic and foreign policy is impossible in a complex industrial society.

Yet it would be wrong to assume that Kohl simply continued on the course charted by Helmut Schmidt. The present coalition is pursuing a different policy in many fields.

Kohl has had definite successes in the foreign, fiscal and social policy. With some reservations, he has also promoted a better economic development.

*Thomas Löschelholz
(Stuttgarter Zeitung, 1 August 1983)*

It's the season of the unexpected in Bonn

Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung

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■ POLITICS

Berlin mayor von Weizsäcker tipped as future Bonn head of state



Will Richard von Weizsäcker be the next Bonn head of state? Karl Carstens is not standing for re-election next spring and his is one of several names that are regularly mooted.

Few would deny that Herr von Weizsäcker, who is currently Governing Mayor of West Berlin, is the man most likely to succeed.

His name has the heat ring politically and he would probably enjoy the widest-ranging support, as he well realises.

It is an open secret that Herr von Weizsäcker, 63, would like nothing better than a term as head of state in Bonn.

But he prefers to exercise restraint. "You don't stand for selection as a candidate for President," he says. You are named.

He recently dropped a mysterious hint to journalists at a working dinner at which asparagus was served.

Asparagus growers, he said, had to tend their beds for three years before harvesting a crop. Political hints also took time to mature.

Next year he will have been mayor of Berlin for three years. So speculation is rife.

Christian and Free Democratic leaders who are in a position to say who might be chosen as their candidate are keeping their views to themselves.

There are obvious reasons why, yet now and again hints are leaked to the effect that a Cabinet reshuffle is envisaged in connection with the appointment of a successor to President Carstens.

So something everyone claims to want to avoid might yet happen. The next head of state might not be the best man for the job.

He could be the most convenient candidate from the viewpoint of party politics and political infighting between the parties.

Villa Hammerschmidt, the President's official residence in Bonn, could end up being a shunting yard for the Chancellor's Office, as a member of the CDU executive committee in Bonn puts it.

Other names put forward are those of Alfred Dregger, the CDU/CSU leader in the Bundestag, and Rainer Barzel, the Bundestag Speaker.

The Chancellor is said to be keen to replace Herr Dregger by his longstanding personal friend Heiner Geissler, who is currently Minister of Family Affairs and CDU general secretary.

Herr Barzel's name is being mentioned inasmuch as he would be a less controversial choice than Herr Dregger, who could then take over as Speaker in his place.

Less is now heard of another hopeful, Bavarian Education Minister Hans Maier, who was long felt to be a likely successor.

Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher seems an even less likely head of state (he would be pushed upstairs to make way for Franz Josef Strauss at the Foreign Office).

Denominational considerations must, of course, be borne in mind. The Protoc-

tant Church takes a dim view of a Roman Catholic head of state.

Its argument is that Herr Dregger, Herr Barzel or Herr Maier as President would mean Catholics held all major political appointments in Bonn.

The Chancellor, the President and the Bundestag Speaker would all be Catholics, whereas the population is roughly half-Catholic, half-Protestant.

Understandably, the Protestant Church would prefer to see Herr von Weizsäcker, a former moderator of the Protestant Church Assembly, as head of state.

There are signs that the Social Democrats might be prepared to forgo a candidate of their own and support Christian Democrat von Weizsäcker if he were to stand.

It is an open secret that Herr von Weizsäcker, 63, would like nothing better than a term as head of state in Bonn.

He work in Berlin shows him to stand for integration and to be a man even the Alternatives repeat despite their differences of opinion with him.

Possible successors such as Eberhard Diepgen, CDU leader in the city council, or Finance Senator Gerhard Kunz, are still too young, too inexperienced and too little known.

They may command substantial influence within the city's CDU but they are colourless in the impression they otherwise convey.

Home Affairs Senator Heinrich Lummer, who enjoys wide CDU support, is secretly fancied by many in Berlin if there is to be a change at the top.

He has gained authority during his term as mayor of Berlin and he is an open-minded man with conservative-liberal, common-sense views.

Richard von Weizsäcker is one of the few politicians who still has access to the young in an age when many members of the younger generation will no longer have anything to do with the established parties and their policies.

But what would happen in Berlin if he were to return to Bonn? He led the CDU to power there in 1981 after 30 years in Opposition.

If he were to stand for re-election as mayor the Christian Democrats could be sure of holding on to the city in 1985.

The Social Democrats would certainly stand little chance of ousting the current coalition of Christian and Free Democrats.

Under his leadership there may have been political missteps. There may be a CDU local government mafia (just as there used to be an SPD one).

Dilemma for Carstens

Continued from page 2
connection with an official visit to East Berlin.

It must clearly be recalled that for Bonn and the Western Allies East Berlin remains part of a city with special Four-Power status.

For the GDR and the Warsaw Pact countries East Berlin forms part of the GDR in terms of international law.

Experience has shown that the GDR uses to the limit any protocol leeway the West allows it on this issue to lend support to its own propaganda viewpoint on the status of East Berlin.

If he quietly overrides past misgivings on legal niceties and accepts the invitation to visit East Berlin there will doubtless be a risk of undermining the Western viewpoint and providing the GDR with an argument by which to call into question the status of West Berlin.

Bonn politicians have accordingly always taken good care not to hold high-level meetings with GDR leaders in East Berlin.

Willy Brandt conferred with GDR Premier Willi Stoph in Erfurt in 1970. Helmut Schmidt held talks with Herr

But these drawbacks are more than outweighed by Weizsäcker's glamour, popularity and international prestige, and the CDU rely on him as a figurehead because there is such a wide gap between the reality and what he is felt to stand for.

It is doubtful whether another politician would command the authority to frame certain political views, such as his liberal, against-the-CDU-traditional viewpoint on migrant workers.

In the Berlin CDU he leads, his liberal views command no more than minority support, and this minority dreads the thought of him leaving.

Party-political strategists, who are for the most part right-wingers, are afraid of something different: an overt struggle for power to take his place.

Many would feel he was leaving the city too soon after a mere three years as mayor.

He is felt by representatives of various shades of political opinion to be capable of preventing polarisation, especially a split between the older and the younger generation.

They may command substantial influence within the city's CDU but they are colourless in the impression they otherwise convey.

Home Affairs Senator Heinrich Lummer, who enjoys wide CDU support, is secretly fancied by many in Berlin if there is to be a change at the top.

He has consistently been able to oppose Mayor von Weizsäcker and take political decisions the mayor later had to reverse, on migrant workers.

Yet Herr von Weizsäcker would probably join forces with the Free Democrats in ensuring that Herr Lummer was not elected his successor.

So whether he stands for President will partly depend on whether he succeeds in finding an alternative leader for West Berlin who looks likely to lead the party to victory at the polls in 1985.

In this context increasing mention is made of Education Senator Hannes Reineke Laurien, who has steadily gained support, even from the Teachers'



Von Weizsäcker looks at Kohl

Union, since coming Rhineland-Palatinate to take sent assignment.

He is a determined old device will presumably be used by new ones unit by unit.

Old devices will presumably be used by new ones unit by unit.

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A majority of Berliners would be happy to see him go, but shown they would be keeping him as head of state.

Berlin would hardly becomeable if he were to return to his predecessor as mayor, Helmut Vogel of the SPD, returned to us Opposition leader.

Herr von Weizsäcker would very much to the liking of the last CDU conference he went to the national executive body to an overwhelming majority.

So he may well be their choice, they make their recommendation, 1,040 members of the election committee will concur.

They have only one warhead each, they lack final-phase control, which means that no change can be made to initial trajectory.

Their target accuracy is unspectacular, whereas their nuclear payload is correspondingly powerful, in the Scud case a megaton.

There can be no doubt that the three newcomers are solid-fuel missiles and more easily deployed than their predecessors.

Relations with the GDR and the relations of the intra-German detente.

They are more accurately targetable than the models they are due to replace, though much.

Their technical improvements are by leaps as great as, say, the difference between the SS-4 and SS-5, or older medium-range missiles, and the new.

He will also know that people in the GDR will regard any visit to East Berlin less as upgrading the GDR regime than as a sign that they have not been written off by the West.

So he must arrive at a solemn meeting, neither undermines Western institutions nor insults or upsets those invited.

Regardless whether he accepts the invitation, President Carstens will have to reach a political decision.

It will be one that has little to do with matters of prestige and status and everything to do with the reality of divided Germany.

Yet if he declines, communist propagandists will have little difficulty in branding the President a Western cold

warrior who didn't even say Martin Luther.

There can be no doubt that Carstens is keen on good relations with the GDR and the relations of the intra-German detente.

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■ THE MEDIA

American cable TV crucial in bid to change hackneyed images of Germany

Much of America's image of Germany stems from third rate TV production with monocled officers shouting *Achtung!* as in the series *Hogan's Heroes* that has for years been coming into the living rooms of millions of Americans.

The picture many Americans have of Germany and the Germans is commendably lopsided. And the American media are extremely selective when reporting on Germany.

"Just about the only time our media say something about the Federal Republic of Germany is when terrorists attack our military bases, hurl stones at politicians, etc. You can well imagine that this makes for a pretty unbalanced picture," writes Douglas B. Sherman in a letter to Radio *Deutsche Welle*, the Voice of Germany.

It is obvious that this must lead to irritations and misunderstandings. For instance: the Peace Movement and demonstrations against the deployment of US missiles in Germany brand all Germans as pacifists or neutralists in the eyes of the American public.

Yet we Germans regard ourselves as a stable, democratic country and a dependable partner of the Western world. We are dismayed at the fact that none of this has been recognised on the other side of the Atlantic although our world is flooded with information and although there have been millions of person-to-person contacts between Germans and Americans.

Experts have a surprisingly simple explanation for this phenomenon.

Prejudices, they say, are almost impossible to eradicate once they have struck root in the public's mind.

This is so because people tend to ignore anything that does not fit into their preconceived concept.

The fight against prejudices calls for a long campaign of sound argument. Therefore, nobody wanting to correct the picture of Germany in America should hope for quick results.

Cultural exchanges and seminars can be helpful, but it is doubtful whether they can reach 200 million Americans. More likely, they will influence only the participants.

At least, this is how Martin Eisässer, a high-ranking Bonn Foreign Office official, sees it.

"Television is the only realistic way of reaching a broad public in the USA," he says.

And since this view has been confirmed by other experts, *Deutsche Welle*, one of Germany's two radio stations that broadcast abroad (*Deutsch-Wadlung* is the other), has started producing tailor-made and informative TV programmes for the USA.

The Voice of Germany can fall back on many years of shortwave broadcasting experience, including a special North America programme broadcast daily since 1962.

In addition, there is the transcription service which provides 177 American radio stations with some 20,000 tapes a year.

Naturally, the *Deutsche Welle* planners are also drawing on the experience of other institutions that have tried to place German TV productions with American networks.



Though they have been successful to some extent, the response has been relatively meagre.

Martin Eisässer: "We are almost non-existent on American TV."

But the mammoth and seemingly so rigid American TV market has opened up somewhat lately.

Surprisingly, the British (*The English Channel*), the French (*Téléfrance USA*), the Irish, Italians, Greeks, Scandinavians and Dutch have managed to break into what seemed a closed shop — and that with programmes that are not specifically American.

This is due to the enormous spread of cable and satellite TV.

Almost the whole of the United States and Canada has been hooked up to the cable TV system.

There are close to 5,000 cable networks in the USA alone, serving the 80 million subscribing households.

It therefore stands to reason that there is a huge demand for programmes. In fact, even biggish calibre and specialised programmes are now more and more in demand.

The test programmes were examined as to their suitability by three cable sys-

tems on the East Coast, and on the West Coast.

Subsequent polls showed

that 47 per cent said they would

have two hours. 69 per cent

would be glad to receive them permanently.

The prospects for German

programmes on American cable

is good, making the closing

of the gap feasible.

There are sufficient sub-

programmes to fill the num-

ber of 150 hours a year,

five per cent of the cur-

rently available.

ARD, ZDF and private sta-

bts are at the ups and downs of privata

many's traditions!

Here, the transcription pro-

grammes have been

further to the needs of the

viewer.

The weekly magazine *Aero-*

Iantio now puts even more em-

phasis on the "human touch."

Americans in Germany is

prepared. The intention is to

picture of Germany through

eyes and so help remove pre-

judgements.

Deutsche Welle's answer

is to fill the Ameri-

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■ THE ENVIRONMENT

Trees keep on dying as experts keep on trying to find out why

Forestry officials all over the country are going their rounds to take stock of what is left of Germany's dying woods and forests.

By the time their findings are available this autumn they will be out of date. Foresters used to plan in terms of centuries. They now no longer recognise their woods after a fortnight's boilday.

The Bonn Interior Ministry has invited top-ranking environmental officials from the Common Market countries, Austria and Switzerland to Bavaria for a fact-finding tour.

They flew round the state from the Bayerischer Wald to the Fichtelgebirge and saw for themselves, from the air and on the ground, what the head of the Swiss environmental protection agency termed a tragedy.

Bavarian forestry exports are afraid that the damage to timber stocks in the state may have increased tenfold over 1982. Fifty per cent would then be hit.

It is not just the extent of the damage that has increased. Trees are also dying faster. Fir trees can take years to die; spruces can die in a few weeks, and the spruce is by far the most important pine tree grown in Germany.

Deciduous trees are also increasingly affected, especially beech.

There are clearly a variety of causes. The Bavarian Forest is for the most part not unduly affected by acid rain pollution from power station chimneys.

Yet the ozone count reached record levels when nitrous oxide smog is blown north-east from Munich toward the Czech border.

Trees are dying that have the benefit of the best possible soil, ample supplies of water and ideal weather. It began at high altitudes and has now spread to trees on lower ground.

Even worse, trees that are only a few years old are yellowing and dying. To the untrained eye the woods still look green, but appearances are deceptive.

In the Fichtelgebirge area, further west, there are districts where the woods are already dead. Skeleton tree trunks look very much like photons seen in the forests in Czechoslovakia.

Air deaths

Continued from page 8

14 for swift-engined aircraft and five as against three for helicopters.

That naturally leads to a drastic increase in the ratio of fatalities to hours logged.

Last year there were 14,236 private planes, including 6,194 glider, in the Federal Republic of Germany. That was more than any other country in Europe, possibly including the Soviet Union.

Britain, which was No. 2, trailed with only half as many.

Air space in Germany is very limited, being restricted by many areas out of bounds to private pilots for military reasons.

So it is all the more important for them to take every conceivable precaution. Only pilots who are careful can fairly claim the open skies demanded by AOPA.

Rudolf Metzler
(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 29 July 1983)



Pollution readings in this part of Bavaria tell a tale of high sulphur dioxide counts, mainly from West German power station chimneys, but also from the East.

Foresters no longer dare risk thinning out the woods. Where dead wood has cleared the trees that are still alive and well soon take ill and die, which would seem to indicate that atmospheric pollution is to blame.

The experts still have no explanation for the simultaneous effect, or so it seems, of sulphur dioxide and ozone from nitrous oxides as the cause of death.

All that is known for sure is that both substances are extremely poisonous for plant life. The situation is by no means improved by salting of roads in winter.

Up to 300 metres on either side of roads treated in this way the salt eats into the forest topsoil. Alongside a trunk road in the Fichtelgebirge region a salt count 100 times higher than the normal has been registered.

German forests worst hit by acid rain

Car exhausts also pump 650,000 tons of unburnt hydrocarbons into the atmosphere yearly in the Federal Republic of Germany.

One of these compounds, benzene, is a toxic carcinogen. Long-term exposure to even minute doses of benzene can lead to changes in the blood make-up and even cause leukaemia.

Lead may improve the performance of low-octane fuel in an engine with a high compression ratio, but it is definitely a health hazard.

They are all substances that are harmful to man and the environment. The other chemical compounds traffic releases into the atmosphere are harmless at their present levels, scientists say.

But perhaps it would be truer to say there is no conclusive evidence to the contrary.

Carbon monoxide is generated in domestic heating installations and by heavy industry as well as by truck and car engines.

It is to blame for smog. In cities with busy traffic the carbon monoxide count can be as high as 60 milligrams per cubic metre in the daytime.

That is a level the health authorities are no longer prepared to certify as being no danger to health.

Inhalation of carbon monoxide blocks the intake of oxygen to the blood and can cause headaches, sickness, oxygenation and even death.

It is a particular serious health hazard for people with heart and circulation trouble. But it does no damage to plants.

Rudolf Metzler
(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 29 July 1983)

THE ARTS

Erich Heckel and the Brücke connection

feel it would be absurd to... forest as an eco-system to prove a fatal disease of fertiliser.

The woods have labored... ed in acclimatising themselves to acid soil, and what good can do when trees are no longer taking or retaining nutrients?

Fertiliser might arguably be... when sparingly applied to... which saplings are being grown... of reforestation, always... will still grow.

Hopes of giving dying wood... care to keep them alive... until the air over Germany... again are certainly not based... on those of their forebears.

That leaves the possibility of... up environmental legislation... the ink has hardly had time to... Bleyl set up the Brücke group in... 1905.

Suggestions of this kind were... proposed by Franz Josef... could undoubtedly be justified... ground that a catastrophe was... for Expressionism.

There is clearly no point in... decade until legislation has been... individual traits in the course... prove fully effective. Above all... must be no exceptions permitted.

The catalogue of measures... the Bonn Interior Ministry... proposals involving fiscal mea... there are no official plans to... due a sulphur levy as... transfigured reality into a world... apparent beauty, was empty and... in intellectual depth.

But this state of affairs may... change after the state assent... in September.

Maria... (Süddeutsche Zeitung, 29 July 1983)

four woodcuts with their variety of contrast, especially his variations on the theme of model Fräulein, are among the highlights of graphic art by the Brücke group.

Heckel preferred people and nature as subjects. He painted people full of unconstrained joie de vivre, initially in wild colour and with spontaneous verve, later composed in a more controlled manner.

His Reclining Girl of 1909 is a good example, but he was also capable of painting psychologically more profound portrayals of problematic characters, such as his Two Men at a Table, 1912, based on Dostoevsky, or his Woman Conversations triptych of 1913.

Throughout his life he was fascinated by the circus. He also felt close ties with nature, as expressed in his paintings of the Moritzburg ponds and the many landscapes he painted at, for instance, Dangast on the North Sea coast.

His Glassy Day, 1913, is a masterpiece in which, as in Feininger's work, water, the sky and the clouds are combined in crystalline forms.

So Fellbach can fairly claim to have filled a gap in the market and a gap in terms of information.

Artists have to earn a living and sculptors arguably have the hardest time of all. Architects nowadays provide them with little to do, while monuments are not in much demand.

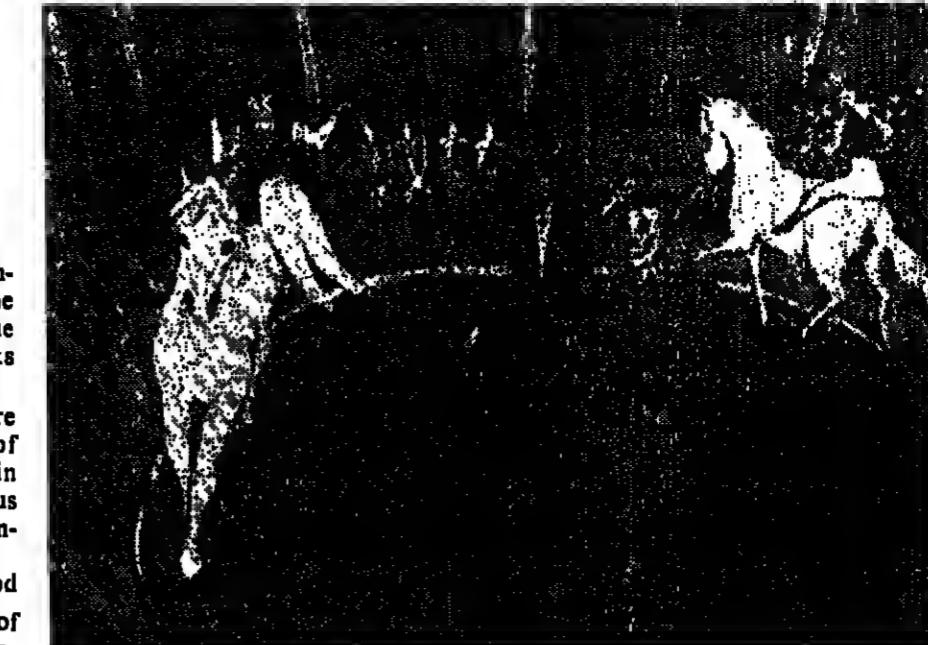
No-one these days, apart, that is, from committed art-lovers and collectors, has small works of sculpture around the home.

Yet in many ways small sculpture could help to make friends again for the larger variety. Its role is similar to that of graphics in relation to painting.

In the Third Reich over 700 of his paintings were banned from German museums. After the war he was appointed to a chair at the Karlsruhe college of art and made a member of the Order of Merit.

These and other honours were bestowed on him to make partial amends. He died on 27 January 1970 aged 86.

Rudolf Lange
(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 30 July 1983)



Erich Heckel's 'White Horse', 1921.

(Photos: catalogue)

Small sculpture: something a little more intimate

Fellbach, near Stuttgart, is holding its second triennale of small sculpture.

It is an experiment that has proved popular with artists and the public alike.

work on exhibit in Fellbach bear out

this idea? There are over 300 exhibits, not all of which can be classified as

sculpture, so there are bound to be differences in quality.

Only work done over the past three years is on show. Foreign sculptors have been invited to take part this time: Dutch and Polish.

This is to be a regular feature of the triennale in future, with work being exhibited from two foreign countries, one in Western, one in Eastern Europe.

There are 74 exhibits by 16 Polish artists on show, and 50 works by 14 Dutch artists. So the 204 exhibits by 98 German artists are generously displayed.

In styles and topics there are few differences between German and foreign exhibits. Small sculpture is international in appearance and technique.

It uses and combines a wide range of materials, and that distinguishes it from traditional small sculpture.

Bronze and cement, asbestos, rubber, glass, wood, brass, marble, iron and steel, ceramics, leather and silk: manner of synthetic materials are combined to produce the most varied designs and structures.

Susanne Frick, for instance, poses a terracotta figurine of a naturalistic-looking woman inside a small glass box and calls the result Bus Stop.

Edward Lazikowski puts together imaginative structures made of wood, canvas and pieces of string.

Ulli Lamp makes clothes out of wood, while the electronic wire constructions of Peter Vogel start to play music when you get anywhere near them.

It may generally be said that work representing figures and objects bear witness to more "inner monumentality" than abstract objects.

The work of Richard Hess, Lothar Fischer, Rudolf Daudorff, Adam Myjak, Barbara Falender and Jürgen Walosz come in the first category.

Abstract work, which performs small sculpture's equally important ornamental function, is represented by the exhibits of Erich Hauser, Uli Pohl, Renate Holleit, K. H. Franke and Hans Geipel.

Yet both are frequently no more than miniaturised repetitions of larger objects, and that is not necessarily the point of small sculpture.

Eo Plunien
(Die Welt, 20 July 1983)



A small example: Richard Hess 'David and Goliath III'

■ OPERA

Bayreuth boos for Briton's version of Wagner's 'Ring'

The first three parts of the *Ring der Nibelungen* earned some applause at the Bayreuth Wagner Festival, but the *Götterdämmerung* finale ended with massive boos and applause.

Since the director, Sir Peter Hall, did not take the curtain call until after the *Götterdämmerung*, he had to hear the brunt of the pent-up disengagement.

While Wagnerians paid enthusiastic tribute to conductor Sir Georg Solti's debut in Bayreuth, Sir Peter and designer William Dudley became the butt of the audience's outrage.

The quality differences of the staging as a whole matched the public's reaction.

The direction was so much worse than the music impossible to speak of a cohesive unit.

This quality gap is surprising because Sir Peter and Sir Georg have always regarded themselves as a team. They had agreed to abide by the conductor's intentions and there had apparently never been any problems on that score.

In a press conference after *Siegfried*, the conductor told newsmen that "Sir Peter is not my puppet."

Even so, the chasm between the two components, music and staging, is wider than ever before in the 32-year history of the "new" Bayreuth.

The asset side of the lopsided balance sheet: Sir Georg Solti did not only bring world format to Bayreuth — as demonstrated in *Götterdämmerung* — but he is also a conductor with a Wagner obsession.

In his decades of conducting Wagner he has familiarised himself with every detail and, what's more, he loves the romantic beauty and dramatic impact of this music.

In *Götterdämmerung* it was again the roaring passions in the deathly maze of guilt and destiny that Solti instilled with life in a mythological marathon: the underhanded intrigues of the power-hungry Nibelung son Hagen; the betrayed blood brotherhood of Gunther and Siegfried; the betrayal of love and faith; the sinister murder in the Odenwald; the shameful end of *Götter* magnificence and pride; the whispering murmur of runes.

Solti is a thoroughbred musician, is both sensitive and vehement in settling off such theatrical fireworks of emotion.

These fireworks of emotions reach their climax in *Die Walküre*, making a superlative in *Götterdämmerung* impossible.

This shows the shortcomings of Solti's interpretation: those who plunge into the depths of sensuality must exhaust themselves sooner than those who think in terms of the intellectual context.

Sir Georg Solti conducted four magnificent operas, loosely linked by a colourful music mosaic.

The intellectual structure of the tetralogy, its architecture, world theatre perspective and even its demonical mythology barely revealed themselves in his interpretation.

It was thus not only the staging that fell short of doing justice to the tragic aspects of The Ring.

And even the orchestra conducted by Sir Georg only skirted the essence with its brilliant music.

As a comparison: The intimate despair at Siegfried's funeral procession in Pierre Boulez's version and the nearness to death of this music when conducted by Karl Böhm. And under Knapperbusch the audience could feel and distil a universal tragedy from this death march.

Under Solti, the victoriously pathetic waka sounded like something dating back to a time Bayreuth would rather forget.



In the eye of the storm: From left Sir Peter Hall, Sir Georg Solti, William Dudley



'Götterdämmerung', from Sir Peter Hall's 'Ring der Nibelungen'.

(Photo: Festspiel Bayreuth)

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MEDICINE

Studies reveal that unemployment can lead to an early grave



studies suggest that unemployment is a health risk. Deaths in one or two years of a country's entry into recession.

British delegate, Dr Farrow, told World Congress on Psychosomatics during the studies showed that the length of unemployment varied.

Those who worked solely to earn were affected far less than people identified with their jobs.

However, even those who worked

solely for money did regard their

work more than an economic necessity.

In *Götterdämmerung*, the Haugland sang mightily in his employment broke up the day, probably.

Hildegarde Behrens, who acts and helps social status.

Three Brünnhildes for the final consequences to health when all

were removed could be serious.

Manfred Jung (Siegfried) was told about psychosocial disorders connected with unemployment; increased tobacco and alcohol consumption, depression with suicides, and psychosomatic problems such as insomnia, headaches, skin rashes and asthma. Women and children became more prone to health problems.

The singers will still have to improve their interpretation roles if Hall's directions become random.

In the first year it was planned

to realise trusting naive

and sophisticated technology calls for imagination.

Since the technical equipment

was the costliest

(DM500,000), it will have to be

more effective and be used imaginatively.

Romanticism was also com-

esthetically more appealing

(Ponnelle).

Sir Peter Hall will have to sever the umbilical cord to Solti if he is to implement Wagner ideas.

And festival manager Wolfgang

will have to put up with the

question whether the private theatre

a musician should be permitted

to make Bayreuth in future.

The staging shortcomings were

high a price to pay in meeting

condition. He said: "I wanted

beautiful *Ring* just once in my life.

Fritz Schreyer

Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 2 July

the Federal Republic of Germany is the fifth highest alcohol consumer in the world. Between 20 and 25 per cent of the population are alcoholics.

It is estimated that between five and

ten per cent of the working population

are alcoholics.

And the Berlin company, Schering, which

manufactures drugs, has been exper-

imenting with a plan to cut alcoholism

in the workplace.

claims success. The number of dis-

misses due to alcoholism has declined

since the project began in 1975, em-

ployees admitted they had an alcohol

problem. Since then, 124 have managed

to keep off the bottle, which is said to

better ratio than achieved in other

countries dealing with alcohol.

Comparative figures are not given but

social worker at the company says

there have been 64 dismissals for alco-

holism during the trial period, only one

in the past six months.

Personnel manager Dietz-Cornelius

says workers used to cover up alco-

holics out of a misguided sense

of solidarity.

Disciplinary measures and seek-

we the rule when it was no longer

possible to cover up.

It soon became obvious that this

nothing to help. Nor did it help un-

employed workers, many of whom

had a great number of problem

problems.

Following a suggestion by the works

council an "alcohol workshop" was set

up consisting of works council mem-

bers, two Schering social workers, the

or work below one's own ability as prime examples of negative stress.

In such situations, the human body's biochemical reactions were different from those in situations of "normal" stress.

A person who thought that he could cope with a threat or a challenge reacted with more alertness, a heightened fighting spirit and sometimes anger and aggressiveness.

This had to do with an activation of the involuntary nervous system and, as a result, increased output of the hormone catecholamine.

On the other hand, people who found themselves defenceless in the face of a threat — especially the threat to social status — were marked by an increased production of not only catecholamine but cortisol as well.

This created a hormonal imbalance in the body which, if it kept recurring, could adversely affect the cardiovascular system. Blood pressure rose, the pulse rate quickened, the fat metabolism speeded up and the blood became more viscous.

Animal experiments had shown a number of additional changes that contributed to arteriosclerosis and so increased the risk of heart attack.

These "bio-psychosocial mechanisms" are only just beginning to be researched, Professor Siegrist told me.

He called for long-term studies that would show how emotional reactions (as in the case of frustrated efforts to find work and social decline) upset the hormonal balance and eventually led to organic illness.

A study he and his team made, involving people who had suffered heart attacks, showed that more than 20 per cent of them were exposed to such negative stress situations — more than twice as many as in a control group of healthy people.

Rosemarie Stein
(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung
für Deutschland, 29 July 1983)

If there is no sign of improvement, tougher action is taken.

For instance, a doctor's certificate might be demanded for every day's absence due to "illness" (a certificate is usually needed only for absences of more than three days).

Advantages such as flexible working hours and splitting up holidays might be withdrawn.

The workshop does not think that a general alcohol ban can be enforced, it doubts in any case that it would do more good than an information campaign. But it does provide for individual bans on drinking in problem cases.

The company can also make the alcohol agree to join a self-help group or undergo therapy within or outside the company (on full pay and with a job guarantee provided he can prove attendance). If none of this helps, the company can cut his or her pay.

The works council, whose function it is to act as the staff advocate, has to do a fair bit of rethinking before agreeing that even a dismissal with a re-employment clause could help the alcoholic.

Journalists were told at a press conference it would be illusory to hope that such measures might stop drinking at work.

But the positive experience with the Schering model (other German companies are want to adopt it) has convinced the initiators that they are on the right track.

Justin Westhoff

(Der Tagesspiegel, 22 July 1983)

